AFTER THE ENVELOPE TRUST.

THE SENATORS BORE INTO MR. PREBLE FOR PARTICULARS.

It's a Real Little Combine With the Gov crament for a Competitor-Mr. Jones Champions It-The Warehouse Trust. Only five of the seven Senators were pres ent yesterday when Chairman Arnold called

the committee to order in the Superior Court room. Chairman Arnold's face beamed pleas antly upon Lawyer Elihu Boot as he said: Now, Mr. Root, will you redeem the promis you made to the committee yesterday to produce Mr. John D. Rockefeller and the other

Standard Oil people here to-day." Mr. Root bowed and said: "I see the gentlemen are not here, sir; but their counsel assured me yesterday that they would be here, and I have no doubt that they will come later." THE ENVELOPE TRUST.

Col. Riss rose and looked about the room for his other witnesses. He finally called out "Mr.

The witness took the stand and said that his full name was John Q. Preble, and that he was manufacturer of envelopes and blank books in this city. He also belonged to the Standard Envelope Company, an association of nine of the leading envelope manufacturers of the country. It was the object of this company to make a uniform price for envelopes. The different corporations in the country belonged mostly in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Mr. Preble denied that the company was in any

Sunso a trust.

Q.—Do you have an agreement that from time to time the price of on bloops shall be fixed by the directors of the company? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Does not each member pay over from time to time into the treasury of the company all his money recipta ever a certainterie be gets from his money A.—Well, not exactly sunstances why I should a childed this State. The work of this business is done citized this State. I wan't answer that question unless i in compelled to.

i'm compelled to.

Chairman Arnold directed the witness to answer the question, and he said, after a good deal of hesitation: "Well, the directors ordered us to pay in twenty cents a thousand envelopes last month." Mr. Preble added that the price of the envelopes was \$1.05 a thousand

Q.—In other words, you had an arrangement for keep-ing the price fixed and for equalizing the losses and ex-penses incurred in doing so, wasn't it? A.—Weil, I den't PRICES A LEETLE HIGHER-15 OR 20 PER CENT. Q.-What has been the effect of this arrangement on prices! A.-It has raised prices a little-15 or 10 per

cent. I guess

Te Senator Linson he said that the company's capital was only \$5.100. The corporations interested in the company manufactured from \$120,000,000 to 140,000,000 envelopes a month about 260,000,000 envelopes were manufactured in the whole country. At 20 cents athousand \$28,000 was thus paid into the treasury of the company last month for "expenses."

Oh, now, tell us, Mr. Freble, "exclaimed Col. Bliss, what do the envelope manufacturers raise this enormous sum per menth for "

Mr. Preble was a long time in answering, but he said unally that a great deal of the \$25,000 went for buying up smaller envelope manufac-turers, and that it was the idea of the company that, as it controlled one-half of the enveloper manufactured in the country, it could even-tually control prices and competition.

Mr. Preble left the stand, and Col. Bliss told the committee that he thought it necessary to throw no more light on the envelope combinathrow no more against a sign gray-whiskered man who surang up in the front row of the jury box seats. He waved a paper in the air at the committee and said: "You have only heard one side of this question. Mr. Preble has not been represented by counsel here, and I want to go on the stand and make a statement. I demand instea for the anvelope men." on the state and make a statement. I demand justice for the envelope men."

The big man was Mr. George H. Jones, a brother of Lieut. Gov. Jones. He is interested in the envelope business. Chairman Arnold said, suavely:

"Certainly, Mr. Jones, you make a statement if you wish. At is no more than right that you should do so."

I should do so." should do so."

"I should like to bear Mr. Jones's testimony."
said Co. Bliss, "but I hope I shan't have to tug
it from him as I did from Mr. Preble.

MR. JONES DAUBTS COL. BLISS'S FORCE. Mr. Jones leaned over the rail of the jury box and shook, his great brown fist at Col. Bliss. You haven't got faref enough to compel me to anything I don't want to." he shauted, excitedly. Then he stepped over the jury rail and made his way to the stand, looking daggers at the tolonel.

Colonel. "I don't know any reason why a witness should act in this way, even if he is the brother or a high State official," eadd Col. Bliss.

Mr. Jones started off te describe the wrongs lir. Preble had auffered, but was stopped by Chairman Arnold. Then he said that all he wanted to say was that while the Government was in the business of manufacturing eavelopes the private manufacturer had pretty hard lines of it, and they had to do semething to help themselves.

A BIGER MAN THAN OLD GRANT. "I don't know as it would be dignified for me," said Chairman Arnold, "to take notice of your declaration that the counsel of this committee of the New York Senate hasn't power enough to make you testify. But you remind the committee very much of tae man in Washington who thought he was a biger man than old Grant."

Mr. Jones said that he must apologize for his abruptness. Lawyers had badgered him so that he didn't think what he wassaying.

"They're a bad lot," said Mr. Araold, sympathetically, who, like every other member of the committee, is a lawyer.

committee, is a inwyer.
"I'm sorry I haven't got time to examine you,
Mr. Jones," said Col. Bliss, and Mr. Jones left the stand.

Then the Colonel said that he understood Mr. John D. Rockefeller was in the room and was ready to be examined. The committee excused Mr. Rockefeller until Monday.

COMPETITION BAD FOR THE STORAGE BUSINESS Pranklin Woodruft testified that he was con-nected with the Empire Storage Company of Brooklyn, which had just been formed. Dif-ferent owners of warehouses in Brooklyn had rented their warehouses to the Empire Storage Company and had gone out of business them-selves. There had been some little advance in the prices for storage. Most fof those doing a storage business in Brooklyn were in the new company.

the prices for storage. Most of those doing a storage business in Brooklyn were in the new company.

"We think," said Mr. Woodruff, "that we do a more profitable business by means of the combination. We suppose it will diminish compotion. Competion is a had thing."

The witness said that the storage companies paid low rents and that the main company was expected to make dividends. The Empire Storage Company had nothing to do with rail-rad elevators, but the elevating of canal boat grein was a part of the storage business.

The committee adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. on Monday.

Four Thousant Chinese Laborers Drowned. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 .- The steamer San Pablo arrived from Hong Kong this morning. The Chinese newspapers give a few additional details of the second disaster on the Yellow details of the second disaster on the Yellow River on Dec. 4, which resulted in the drowning of three mandarins and 4,000 Chinese laborers. The men were at work repairing the damage caused by the recent floods, and 2,000 amboo raits had been laden with stones in order to form a breatwater, but the raits, with all the pelle on them were engulfed as seen as they reached the middle of the river. It is estimated that 2,000 sacks of millet stalks will be needed to stop the great gap, each sack requiring fifty large carts to sing it to the spot. So far the utmost exertions have not succeeded in collecting more than thirty sacks a day.

The Rev. William Key Lord Arrested. WEST CREEK, N. J., Feb. 25,-The Rev. William Key Lord, the Baptist minister who William Key Lord, the Beptist minister who was acquitted by a council of clergymen of charges preferred by Miss Carrie Pharo, was arrested yesterday afternoo; upon a warrant sworn out by Miss Pharo charging him with rape. He was taken to Tom River, where he had a hearing before Judges Law and James of the Ocean County Court. As was required to furnish \$500 ball for his amearance at the next term of court. The ball was furnished by three clitzens of West Creek. Miss Pharo visited his bouse frequently to take lessons on the piano of his wife. She made no charges sgainst him until it was discovered that she was in trouble.

Lehigh Miners Besire to Return to Work. TAMAQUA, Pa., Feb. 25 .- It is rumpred that the Lahigh miners in the Panther Greek valthe Lenigh miners in the Panther Creek valley will resume operations next Monday. Many
of the collieries, however, are not in cadition
to start up at once, but all are being put in
readiness for the resumption.
At Lonsford yesterday, District Assemily No.
87. composed of striking miners of the Laligh
region, adopted resolutions offering to return
work, provided the companies bind themsayes
not to discriminate against strikers and to
arbitrate the questions at issue within ten days
after the accomplishment of actual resumption.

Prunswick Shares Tumbie from \$1.75 to 19 Cents.

There was a rumpus on the Consolidatel Flock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday when Brunswick mining shares tumbled to 19 cuits. A week ago the price was \$1.75, and on Tuesday, the day before Charles Adler, one of the promoters of the enterprise, committed suicide the price was \$1.50. The final figures yesterday were 5 cents, and certain folks in Philadelahis and beston were reported to be unhappy at the smish.

TO CARRY OUT JIM PIRE'S PLAN. Mme. Poulst's Howeland Association Will Have a Railroad After All.

F. B. Hart of the firm of Burke, Hart & Co., lumber operators and blue stone quarry-men of Shohola Falls, Pike county, Pa., was in this city a few days ago, for the purpose of ne-gotiating with Leon J. Vincent, the stage man-ager, and Mme. Ponisi of Wallacks, for their right and title in certain land near Shohole Falls, which they had held for nearly twenty years. When James Fisk, Jr. was with Jay Gould in control of the Erie Rallwry, and Pist was manager of the Grand Opera House, in this city, he induced Leon J. Vincent and his brother. Felix, the comedian; Sam Wallis, Mme. Ponisi's husband; Harvey B. Dodworth, the band master, and a number of other well-known theatrical people, to associate themselves together as the Homestead Land Association, and purchase 2,000 acres of timber land at Shohola Falls. Fisk's idea was to build a railroad from Shoholo Station, on the Eric Railroad, up the Shoholo Creek eight miles, to the property to give it direct communication with New York. His idea was that there was coal in paying quantities on the tract, besides the timber and quarries. Harry Falmer of Jarrett & Palmer male a large purchase in the same locality on the strength of the proposed road. Fisk had the route for the road surveyed in 1871, and was about closing a contract with Col. Fickering of Boston to construct the railroad, when he was killid by Stokes. That put an end to the prospects of the Homeland Association, and had a summer residence erected on her vacations there ever since.

All of the other members of the Homeland Association are now dead except Lear Vincent and his brother and Harvey B. Dodworth, and none of them except the first named and Mme. Ponisi kept up the taxes and retained their title to their purchases, Burke, Hart & Co. of Nyack purchased 8,000 acres of timber land a few years ago adjoining the Homeland property, and have developed its resources to such an extent that a railroad connection with the Eric Railway has become a necessity. They have determined to carry out the plans made to the Homeland property, and have developed its resources to such an extent that a railroad connection with the Frie Railway has become a necessity. They have determined to carry out the plans made to carry out the plans made the road the coming spring. They want control of the Homeland property. was manager of the Grand Opera House, it this city, he induced Leon J. Vincent and his

THE LITTLE HOFMANN.

He Romps and Plays Everything but the Plane, but is Said to be Sicker Than Ever. No move of importance was made on the Hofmann-Abbey checker board yesterday. Little Josef enjoyed himself romping about his room with his father, Casimir, at Prof. Lambert's house in East Twenty-seventh street The boy eats heartly enough, but Mr. Lambert says his temperature is higher than usual, and

The boy eats heartly enough, but Mr. Lambert says his temperature is higher than usual, and his doctors say that his condition is rather worse than otherwise. "When they say worse." Mr. Lambert explained." it means that he is less fit to play the plane or do any work."

Mr. Lambert received this letter yesterday from Rafael Joseffy:

"I am in town again. It pleases me to tell you that I see that you have that small big Hofmann in your care. Will it please you if I call on you and that heavenly little fellow tomorrow or Thursday? Which is better? How could I give a little pleasure to Hotmann? I would like to do something that would please him. Yours truly. "Rayar, Joseffy."

Prof. Lambert has invited Joseffy to call when convenient to himself.

Delancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. Abbey. called yesterday on Lawyer kinstein. who is conducting the case for the Hofmans. They held a long consultation, but both declined to reveal the result. W. H. Morton. representing Mr. Abbey, said there were no new developments on their side. "Only our immediate dates are cancelled," said he; "these further on still hold good in case matters are adjusted in time to fill them."

MR. DE GABMENDIA'S DEBT.

There is Only One Creditor, and Resistance to His Claim is Justifiable. The disagreement over the bills for the extraordinary repairs to the De Garmendia mansion in Forty-eighth street and the litigation growing out of it were reported in The Sun of last Sunday. Mr. Carlos G. de Garmendia, the plaintiff, was then at sea on his way to Cuba. But his son promptly wrote to THE Sun explaining the case in his father's behalf. He says that the contract for the work done was made with Charles Vitta who hired the was made with Charles Vitta, who hired the other men. The work was paid for week by week as fast as done. So far irom owing anything on it, Mr. de Garmendia was assured by competent experts that he had already overhat the contractor, adding to that the facts that the materials and workmanship were poor, the carpenter work not finished, and the plumbing so bad that more than \$2.000 had to be spent on it. Mr. de Garmendia determined to refuse the payment of an extra claim of \$1.500 brought against him. Having taken this position on principle, he retained it at the expense of great trouble and annovance. Before the referce, he frequently said that he would rather pay the money than take the trouble of fighting the claim. But he always added, "It I owed any money to this man he would never have had to sue for the money. There is nothing due him."

ONE TRICK OF THE TRADE.

Five Per Cent, of a Consignment of Bress Goods Escared Duty.

Collector Magone had to deal yesterday with an invoice of Hugo Meyer & Co., importers at 42 and 50 Greene street. The invoice covers, among other things, 5.972% yards of worsted and woolien dress goods, and to make that number of yards there were 121 pieces o

that number of yards there were 121 pieces of the goods.

William Laycock testified that he was in the employ of the house in Bradford, England, that shit ped these goods: that they bought the goods on commission for Hugo Meyer & Co., the commission being 2% and 3% per cent; that the goods were invoiced at the length of the pieces less one yard to each piece, which was an allowance; there was a further allowance of one inch to every thirty-six, or one thirty-seventh of a yard on the invoice. The question was whether the allowance of one inch on every thirty-six should be admitted. In this case it would amount to 165 nine-tenths yards, and the one yard allowance on each piece amounts to 121 vards. Mr. Laycock and Hugo Meyer & Co. claimed that these allowances are in accordance with the usages of the trade. The collector was of the opinion that the usages of the trade, if established, cannot be permitted to prevail against the plain letter of the law.

DIED OF A "WORLD."

Sud Ending of an Aged and Respectable Brooklyn Gont-No Arrests.

An old goat that had years ago outlived his usefulness, walked down Park avenue. Brooklyn, yesterday. His step was feeble, and his eyes sunken. At Cumberland street be paused to nibble at some potato parings, and a little further on pounced upon a copy of the evening edition of the World lying in the gutter. Then he paused, and a look of surprise and pain passed over his grizzied face. A moment later convulsions shook his ancient frame, his tongue protruded, and his eyes assumed an unearthly store. A crowd of men and boys collected and watched the decrepit creature. He gassed for breath, fell down and rolled over. Two men tried to lift him up, but he couldn't stand. In a minute he lay dead with a fragment of the World dangling from his jaws.

"It's no wonder the critter was choked to death," said a bystander. "He should have known better than to try to digest a copy of the Daily Liar."

The heartless crowd laughed. The goat was propped up against a barrel and left there, World and all. zled face. A moment later convulsions

A Biaze in Westfield, N. J. WESTFIELD, Feb. 25 .- At 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the large frame dwelling at Third and Union streets, owned by Warren Bills. The building and its contents were entirely consumed. The wind was blow-ing hard, and burning embers fell on the adjacent buildings, threatening the whole southern cent buildings, threatening the whole southern part of the town with destruction. The sparks set fire to the large building owned and occuped by Edward J. Miller, a wholesale dealer of Philadelphia. In five minutes all was a sheet of flame. Part of the furniture was saved. Other buildings, including the Baptist church, caught from flying sparks. The hotel was in great danger, but the timely rain saved the town. The Eris and Dunkirk Fire Departments were called, and the whole town was out fighting the fire. Fourteen houses intervening between the two burned narrowly escaped.

Schodnie of the Atlanta's Cruise. Advices have been received at the navy yard

that mails for the efficers and crew of the cruise Auanta may be addressed to Port au Prince. Hayti, by way of Newport News, sy steamer of sarch in and by steamers from New York on March 21 and 28, and thereafter to April 21, to Aspthwall.

The Atlanta will touce at Hermuda Porto Rico Port an Princa Hayti. St. Thomas Same-Terra. St. Christopher. Martiniqua, St. Vincent. M. George's Hirrbor, Granada: Pert of Spain. Trinidad; La Guayra, Venetuela: Curasoa. Kingsion. Jamasica: Santiago de Cuba, Aspluvall, Geaghews. Havana. Matenna. and Key West. She will reach the latter part about June 1.

GOSSIP OF THE BALL PLAYERS

NEW GROUND SECURED FOR THE JERSEY CITY CLUB.

The Bouble Umpire System for the League— The New York's Trip to the South—There May Be Trouble in the St. Louis Club—

How Manager Powers Secured Daily. Jersey City will see a boom in base ball this season which will be equal to any that has ever taken place in any city. A few days ago THE SUN mentioned the fact that the future home of the Jersey City Club would probably be at Oakland Park. Notwithstanding several denials, the prediction has proved true, and Manager Powers yesterday secured a lease of these grounds. The outcome of securing these grounds by the Jersey City Club is one of the most interesting base ball stories of the day. Up to the present season, the Jersey City Club has been backed by Jersey City men who did not care to risk their money in large enough chunks to do base ball any good over there. President John R. Day of the New York Club secured the Jersey City franchise in the Central League last winter, and placed Manager Powers in charge of it. Powers set to work at once to put the Jersey City Club on a solid footing. He was perfectly able to do this, with the liberal sup-

The first step was to secure a team that would win the Central League championship and a ball ground that could be reached from any part of Jersey City or Hoboken. His first move for a ground was toward Oakland Park. This ball ground was built by the old managers of the Jersey City Club several years ago, when Tommy Cummings had control of the team. The Oakland Park grounds are bounded by Oakland and Hoboken avenues, Bonner and Fleet streets, and are situated on the bluff

Fleet streets, and are situated on the bluff overlooking Jersey City and Hoboken. The Erie Railroad tunnel runs under one corner. The old ball ground did not take up the whole block, as several houses stand on it, and there is much open ground. The new managers of the club have secured all of the available ground on the block. One block from the ground is the Hudson County Court House, and a police station is less than that distance away. The grounds are more centrally located than any in the country, they are within a few minutes' ride of any part of Jersey City or Hoboken, and can be reached by five car lines. The Hoboken and Pavonia forry lines pass the grounds, while the Jersey City Belt line passes only a short block nway. When the spring opens the Hoboken Elevated Bailroad is to be extended to the grounds can be reached much sconer than one can go to the Polo grounds. The remodelling of the grounds will begin at once, so as to have them ready when the spring opens. President Day said yesterday:

"I would like to have it understood that I am

them ready when the spring opens. President Day said yesterday:

"I would like to have it understood that I am the sole owner of the Jersey City Club, and that Manager Powers has nothing to do with it more than the management. However, there is no doubt but that I will make him a present of some of the stock later on; he is deserving of it." During the coming season the New York Club will display signals at a number of prominent points about the city, whenever theremay be any doubt about a game taking place on account of rain. Last season it rained in the lower part of the city several times, while up town the game was not interfered with.

up town the game was not interfered with.

The League has for some time been considering a new system of umpiring which, if adopted, must prove satisfactory. It is the double umpire system on a new plan. The idea is to appoint four regular umpires, as has always been done. In addition to this two substitute umpires are to be appointed in each of the League cities, one of them to assist the regular umpire at each game—one to indee the balls and strikes and the other to watch the bases. The substitute umpire will not travel, and will be paid by the game. In this way the home umpire cannot be unfair in his decisions, no matter how much he would like to favor his team.

The New York team, including Tiernan, Gore, Murphy, Crane, Sisttery, Hatfield, Titcomb, Cleveland, Foster, George, and Brown, will leave for the South to-morrow night, reaching New Orleans on Thursday. Cleveland, Foster, George, and Brown will meet the team somewhere on the line. The other men will go direct from here. Arrangements have been made to play games at the following places: New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Montgomery, and Jacksonville, The team will then come back over the same route to Birmingham, thence to Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis, If arrangements can then be made for a series with the St. Louis Club they will play at that place. The strongest players in the New York Club will take part in the St. Louis games.

Von der Ahe offered the New Yorks a guarantee of \$300 a game to play three games in St. Louis. provided the New Yorks pay the same guarantee to the St. Louis Club for three games in this city. The New York men at once agreed to this. It is not yet certain that the games will be played, as there is some fear of Mr. Yon der Ahe backing out.

The New York Club has completed its list of games for the spring. They are as follows: On March 31, with Jasper: April 2 and 4, with Yale; April 6, with Williams: April 7, with Jersey Clty at Jersey Clty: April 9, with Newark: April 12, with Newark at Newark: April 18, with Jersey Clty: April 17, with Newark: April 18, with Jersey Clty: April 17, with Newark: April 18, with Jersey Clty: April 17, with Newark: April 18, with Jersey Clty at Jersey Clty: April 21, with Seranton at Seranton: April 23, with Wikesbarre at Wilkesbarre: April 24 and 25, with Syracuse at Syracuse.

The Brooklyn managers have completed arrangements for Sunday games at Ridgawood this senson. They will play on the same grounds they did last year. It is very likely that the Ridgewood Athletic Company, the owners of these grounds, will make many improvements in the way of additional seating capacity. The apring games at that place will be very largely attended, and more seats are what is wanted.

wanted.

The managers of the Pittsburgh Club, accordto the Pittsburgh papers, are dissatisfied with
the lack of support by the local patrons. Manager Phillips is quoted as saying;

"If this question of high salaries is to be further agitated by the people of Pittsburgh, they
may find thomselves excluded as spectators in
the national game. Reluctant as I am to do so,
I must state that with all their interest in the
game they are unable to give profitable support. The people here forget that there are but
four cities in the country which can give profitable support, namely. New York, Boston, Chicage and St. Louis. While under present exigencies we must in many instances pay the
salaries exacted by the players, it will depend
in a great measure on the attendance next
summer whether or not such salaries are to be
paid."

Manager Powers, in speaking of young players the other day, said: "It is funny what good players can be picked up from time to time in the most unexpected manner. Take Daily, one of my pitchers; there are but few who know how I got him. Early last season I went to Poughkeepsle and played a game with a picked sine. It was about as bad a nine as I ever saw. When the home team took their places I saw a little fellow go into the box to pitch. I did not know whether to laugh or get mad. Here was a little boy going in to pitch against us, while Shaw, one of the best pitchers in the International League, was pitching for my team. Well, I finally decided to say nothing, and the game went on. Well that boy, with the so-called hall team behind him, and a catcher with one eye and but two fingers on his left hand, inid out some of the hardest work that my team had last season, and we only won by 5 to 4. When I left Poughkeepsie that boy was a member of my team. One of the first clubs I put him against was Rochester, and under the feur-strike rule he struck out nine men and got three strikes on nine more. To-day he is worth one half the so-called pitchers on the bail field." Manager Powers, in speaking of young play-

'Darling." he whispered softly in the hush of "Darling." he whispered softly in the hush of the twilight while the bond head had nestied down on its aboutder and the fair cheek flushed beneath his kies. "did you know that I deceived you once wifully and wiokedly?" A multied exclamation of dissent scanped from the region of his coat coller, and he coatinued. "When you told me long ago in the moon light that you could never marry a man who had corns, I dd you to think I had mone; but it is failes. I have a cornsemant of the country of the coun

An amateur dramatic entertainment for the An amateur dramate entertainment for the benefit of the College Gymnasium Fund will be given by the Dramatic Club of the College of the City of New York, an Friday evening, March 2 in the Berkeley Lyceum, 18 West Forty fourth airset. Giber's comedy "Tom Cebb" will be presented by Mason Carnes, J. F. Hackett Earls Falment, and the College of the Coll

The arrangements for the Purim ball on Tuesday evening, in the Metropolitan Opera House, have been completed, and a success, socially and finanhave been completed, and a success socially and finan-cially, may be expected. The floral decorations are to be on a more extensive scale than heretofore and du-played at the main entrance and at the rear of the dancing foer. Supper from the Hodinan House is to be served after 11 o'cleck. The music is to be conducted by Messra Neyer and Bless.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INQUIRY. The Engemous Value of the Union Pacific's

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The Senate special committee, to which the reports presented by the Pacific Railroad Commission was referred, gave a hearing to-day on that branch of the subject relating especially to the affairs of the

Union Pacific Company.

Mr. Adams addressed the committee. He stated in the fewest possible words what he termed the equities of the Union Pacific Company's case; expressed the company's willing ness to meet its obligations if the burden were so adjusted that it would not deprive the property of the returns which were necessary to every well-managed property, and stated his readiness to advise his people to accept the settlement proposed in the Outhwaite bill, with such modifications as he had already submitted to the House Committee. There was a general impression, he said, that the Union Pacific additional recurity amounts to nothing-that it was all mortgaged. This was shockingly erroneous, and no person who would examine the property would endurse the statement. The Union Pacific's terminal grounds in the three cities o Omaha, Kansas City, and Denver would be fore the loan matures, be worth twice their present value, whice was fully \$15,000,000, and before the fifty-year extension period which was now under discussion had passed he did not hesitate to say these terminal grounds would be worth more than the entire debt of the road. These properties were not now in-cluded in the United States security. They were subject to a mortgage, which expires in

were subject to a mortgage, which expires in five years.
In compliance with a request from the committee. Mr. Adams repeated the proposition of the Union Pacific Company for the settlement of its debt, substantially as it had been made made to the House Committee. He emphasized the statement that he did not propose that the fovernment should be deprived of any reserved right under present law to amend the character of the conditions imposed upon the company. Necessarily the Thurman act must be repealed, but that act had been condemned by every Government officer who had had to deal with it as imperfect and falling of its purpose.

deal with it as imperfect and failing of its purpose.

Mr. Woedfield Storey, counsel for the Union Pacific, followed President Adams with a brief history of provious legislation relating to the Pacific railroads, pointing out its defects, lie next made a comparison between the Commission bills and the Outhwaite bill. The principal difference, he said, was that the Commission proposed separate bills in the case of the Union and Central Pacific Companies, while the Outhwaite bill deait with both roads, Again the Commission bill allowed the companies compound interest in computing the present value of the debts, while the Outhwaite bill allowed simple interest. Mr. Storey believed that the House Commissions view as to the expediency of dealing separately with the roads.

Senator Morgan suggested that the United

the expediency of dealing separately with the roads.

Senator Morgan suggested that the United States might practically take control of the Union Pacific by increasing the number of Government directors to a majority of the Board.

Mr. Storey admitted that the Government might do that, but said that it could not thereby increase its security or take any of the branch line earnings.

Senator Morgan said he made the suggestion for the consideration of the company, as, in his contemplation, it constituted a reserved power of the Government over the roads that had not been apparently heretofore taken into account.

Mr. Storey said that the nodificional securities offered to the Government by the Union Pacific in the event of an extension of its debt were valued at about \$60,000,000,

At the conclusion of Mr. Storey's argument the committee adjourned until next Saturday.

Burled and Coming to Lite Again From the Cincinnati Lugairer.

TOLEDO, Feb. 23.—The details of a remarkable instance of supposed death, actual burial, and resuscitation, after being dug up to serve the ends of science on the dissecting table, were made known here to-day. Charles Martindale died suddenly in this city five or six years ago as a result of a stroke of apoplexy which came upon him during a wrestling match using a companion. He was supposed that the new companion. He was the supposed that he was the supposed that the new companion of this parents, in the First seart, and had the following story to tell of his experience. He remembered distinctly that he was wrestling with his companions, and then it seemed to grow dark. He felt that he was being lifted up and carried away, but he had no power to remonstrate. His nerves refused to act. He knew that his parents were weeping over him, and alterward he was conscious that he was being laid out. Still he was unable to let any one know that he was alive. The most horrible sensation came over him when the coffin was lowered in the grave, and a little any one know that he was alive. The most horrible sensation came over him when the coffin was lowered in the grave, and a little any one know that he was live. The most horrible sensation came over him when the coffin was lowered in the grave, and a little any one know that he was live. The most horrible sensation came over him when the coffin was lowered in the rate, and a little any one know that he was live. The most lower has been dead to be sensed on the little with the control of the law of th

Small-pox Spreading in Cuba.

New York, Feb. 25.-An American gentlenan travelling in Cuba writes from Havana; "A protest by a foral Board of Charity to the Mayor of Havana dwells upon the fact that be-tween May last and January, 1888, 2,000 persons have died of small-pox in Havans, and, sons have died of sman-pox in Havana, and, further, that during the same time 4,000 persons in other parts of the Island have died. Santiago de Cuba contributing over 1,000 deaths. The protest says that the country is at the beginning of an epidemic, and that the authorities are doing nothing. It was generally supposed that the city had a proper small-pox hospital. An inspection revealed shed, forty-eight patients, and one heavy attendant with a few quarts of milk, in the heart of the city of Havana."

Juntor Order United American Mechanics The annual session of the New York State Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics held on Washington's Birthday in Golden Rule Hall, was marked by reports of prosperity for 1897. New Councils were reported in several towns and others are to be instituted in New York city, Elmira, Woodside and other towns and others are to be instituted in New York city, Elmira, Woodside and other towns. places. The order has a funeral benefit by its connec-tion with a Philadelphia association, which is a feature of liastrength. The most important becomes transacted was the appointment of a committee to draft a new code of awa. The tolowing officers were elected. State Committee. Thus J. Ackinght. Greenpoint State Vicetamentor. Allen Boice, Pert Jervis. State State a.a. Geo. Wunner. New York: State Assert a.a. Geo. Wunner. New York: State Assert a.a. Geo. Wunner. Sate Transurer. M. J. et al. State Warden. L. L. Whitney, Jac. Clyde. Brookly. Beater Warden. L. L. Whitney, Greenpoint; State Madde Sentinel. Case Ebres. New Tork: State Outside Sentinel.

WHO ARE THE OPIUM GANG?

WILL THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT HATANA PLEASE EXPLAINS

Interests Both Governments if he has tertified to Receipts of Oplum that the Spanish Custem House Knews Nothing Of. The investigation of the alleged epium frauds again busied the Custom House people yesterday. Although the reports from Havana as to the number of pounds of opium actually entered at that port during 1884, 1885, and 1886 are yet to be received from the Spanish Consulate-General, it is known that while 48,000 pounds were withdrawn from bond, duty free, in 1887, for shipment to Havana, only 2,500 pounds were entered ou ship's manifests.

The customs people were inclined to smile at the position taken by one of the biggest firms of opium importers to the effect that, al-though they withdrew the opium from bond, they sold it to other people, and cannot be held responsible for the discrepancy between the withdrawals from bond and the amount setually entered at Havana. At the Custom House it is said in answer to this that all the firms mentioned in yesterday's Sun as having withdrawn opium from bond for export for Havana were compelled to file a bond that the opium was for shipment to the destination mentioned in the withdrawal entries. All these entries mention Havana as the port of destination. The bonds of many of the importers who withdrew this opium have been cancelled, but it is now declared that they were cancelled on fraudulent consignee and were cancelled on fraudulent consignee and consular certificates which were signed in Havana and forwarded to New York as the necessary preliminary to the cancellation of the bonds. It is said that the Solicitor of the United States Treasury can annul any such cancellation of the bond if he is satisfied that it was procured by fraudulent certificates. These bonds are signed by the importers and the exporters who withdrow the opium from the stores and they alone, according to the United States statutes, are responsible for any miscarriage.

porters who withdrow the opium from the stores and they alone, according to the United States statutes, are responsible for any miscarriage.

For the cancellation of the exporter's bond at New York the consular certificate must show that the opium withdrawn from bond for export to Havana has actually been entered at Havana. In these cases, it is alleged, the opium was never entered at Havana, but all the same the bonds have been cancelled on consular certificates that it was entered at Havana. It is is surmised that while vague "drugs," as dumines for the opium, were entered at the Havana. Custom House, the certificates presented to the American consulate for signature falsely declared that opium had been imported and were signed without sufficient inquiry. It is declared that opium had been imported and were signed without sufficient inquiry. It is declared that the consignes's, consular, and landing certificates which have been forwarded from Havana to cancel the bonds are not sustained even by the ship's manifests. The attention of the American Consul at Havana, Ramon O. Williams, and the Vice-Consul, Joseph A. Springer, who signed the consular certificates, is likely to be called by the State Department at Washington to this clause in the consular regulations:

An important duty of Consular officers is the giving of debentire and landing certificates for goods brought to their ports from this country, under export bonds with out pay ment of customs duties or internal taxes, or taxes, without personal inspection or audounted proof their trath. Such proof may consist of the production whenever practicable, of the certificate of the Collector of Customs or chief revenue of the pert where the merchanduse has been landed.

It looks as though the easy-going Republican representatives of the Administration at Havana had not cared to bother themselves with demanding the proof may consist of the production whenever practicable, of the certificate of the Collector of Customs or chief revenue of the pure the merchandu

Ship and Bock Sank Together.

NEW ORLEANS. Feb. 25 .- The ship He Marthe, which crashed through the Vallette dock yesterday and sunk, together with the dock, had sailed for Havre on Jan. 15 with 4.400 bales of cotton, but sprung a leak when three days out, and returned to port, unloaded her cargo, and went to the Vallette to be inspected and overhauled. When being raised, she suddenly crashed through the side of the dock and carried it down with her. The two sank in 75 feet of water. The dock, which was the finest in the city, was valued at \$80,000. The ship was owned by A, Rayest of Havre, France.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 .- The alumni of Cornell University held a banquet last night, and were addressed by President Adams. In answer to a question about co-education. Mr. Adams said: "The experiment, we think, is a success. The girls have been sedate, studious, and cir-The girls have been sedate, studious, and cir-cumspect in their conduct. There has been no scandal in the college, and nothing has oc-curred to make any one to regret co-education, or make a change in our views regarding it."

FASHION NOTES.

White wool waistcoate appear on many dark wool continues.

Fointed caps at the tops of sleeves and epaulettes remain in favor.

High standing collars to gowns divide favor with low and rolling collars.

Old rose plush is a favorite trimming material for white China silk dresses.

Tea green in a great many shades is exceedingly popular in spring dress goods. Moire, China silk, and plush are beautifully combined in many spring costumes. A pretty fashion in silk dresses is to combine checked and plain, or striped and plain silks in them. and plain, or striped and plain sits in them.
Selvages woven to form borders of skirls and draperles
are a feature in many kinds of new spring goods.
The large quantity of yellow shades used in spring millinery makes it very becoming to brunettes and French
blondes.

blondes

There is no hiot from abroad that the Psyche coffure is adopted. It it becomes a success it will prove that America can set a (assimo in hairdressing.

Black moires are selling at very low figures on Macy's silk counter. A very pretty pattern of good black moire Français is shown at the ridiculously low price of to cents the yard.

Français is shown at the ridiculously low price of the cents the yard.

Small buttons of glit and of sliver, cloth covered and slik crochet, are used for fastening wastecoats and decorating the cults and collars of droses that are trimined with gold, sliver, slik, or mobiair braid.

Quantities of sliver and gold braid, put on in rows that form Vs and other decorative figures, and run in straight lines across the cults, collars, and revers and in the vertical lines on the wabtcoats are used on both outdoor and indoor gowns.

Those big Directory bonnets seen at Benning's are anything but pretty, but they make a woman look younger, gentler, and softer in expression than any small bonnet possibly could. Why they are so becoming it is impossible to define, but that they are all admit.

The hig bows of wide glace ribbons that adorn the

possibly could. May they are so becoming it is impossible to define, but that they are all admit.

The hig bows of wide glace ribbons that adorn the huge Directory bonnets that there is an effort to pepularize this spring are the most aggressive decorations that we have seen in years. They look as if they were swearing at the beholder, the wearer, and the bonnet all at the same time.

There is a great deal of talk about long classic draperies and Directoire styles, but for all that the larger number of gowins made up in the leading houses this spring have well-looped bouffant draperies, peaked bodices, and have steels in the back breadths togive greater apparent spituode to the full underskirts.

A lovely Easter ten gown is composed of old rose bengaline for the foot, the Henri II, puffs in the armhole and the filling of the slash at the waist, while the bands that decorate the whole are of ten green plush, embreidered with gold thread and spangled with gold.

The favorite dresses for elderly women are made of

The favorite dresses for elderly women are made of moire for the skirt and of lightests coth, cashinere, thins slik, beingaline, or surab for the polonials, and the polonials is the favorite form of upper agrainst and francises for eld laddes. The colors preferred are seal and flavon browns, dark and olive greens, tubelin blues and blavon browns, dark and olive greens, tubelin blues and blavon.

and Havan brown, dark and olive greens, to be the units and Havan brown, dark and combinations of pushed and black.

The new ginghams for the incoming season are finer in finish, coloring, and combinations of pushed and barred effects than have been seen for years. Indeed, they closely resemble the new pished sites that are brought out for parts of costumes and the hands, culfa, collars, and decorative effects of tea gowns that are made of two pale neutral thats.

America does give some fashions to Europe. Children here are dressed to a great extent in the Kate Green-away styles, and latteriy Parisians are beginning to put those long-skirted, short-waited, quaint gowns and closks and big hoods on their little ones and, with the generosity of that polite and genial nepsit, they order them of their dreasmakers as "American gowns coats, and bonnets" for children.

It is a new fancy in tailor gowns to have the front threadth and waistectas of some paste the of cholis, while the back and side breaths, the bodice and servers are of dark chol. For insance, chamms and twices are of dark chol. For insance, chamms and stokens bue, chamois and tapestry green, coardman's drab and red, gray and seal brown are combined in access gowns, the decorative effects being supplied by pinked out Vandykes and revers, metal braids and buttons.

The figuring on the India and Chims silk-grow larger and more eccentrices the sean attentives. Some are

oyses and revers, metal braids and buttons.

The fluring on the india and Chins silks grow larger and more seccentric as the season advances. Some are flowered in large, loose, allower jardinire patterns, others bave pain leaf and fan design, sleigh belis, groups of dots, ciusters, stripes and bars of dots, chain links, overlapping rings, forced lightning streaks, looselying grasses in vanishing effects, circles, mounts, and orced and Oriental designs, and almost every figure and dower pattern that can be conceived.

The medium shades that The medium shades that prevail on the new benca-tines Ultimaths mores and other principles (abilis are all shades of prech from by and mytte to me resede, tes. Nile, water, same pistache, and absintis, all shades of bus, baby, tobelin, water, and opalite, pearl grays to smoke grays, coscimants drah erri, beige, old rose, rose custer or aches of rose, pais terra-cotta or persimmon, and pinkish opaline that intro-duced is about effects in all the sentirel coters.



A Skin Without Blemish

pores, the skin constantly renews itself, and not only with its ceaseless desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, accumulation, and disease. Hence, a skin without blemish means more than beauty: it means health.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood nurifler, internally, cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

I have been afflicted for a great many years with back blood, which has caused me to have sores on my body. My hands were in a solid sore for over a year. I had tried almost everything I could hear of, but had given up all hopes of ever being cured, when 1 saw the adver-tisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. 1 used one box of CUTICURA, one bottle of RESOLVENT, and one cake of SOAP, and am now able to do all my own work. Mrs. FANNIB STEWART, Staunton, Ind.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

39- Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials

ent kinds, and have never found permanent relief, until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT two boxes of CUTICURA, and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told to would be-a complete cure.

BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va. Reference: G. W. Latimer, Druggiet, Richmond, Va.

Have just used your CUTICURA REMEDIES on one of my girls, and found it to be just what it is recommended to be. My daughter was all broken out on her head and body, and the hair commenced to come out. Now she is as smooth as ever she was, and she has only used one box of CUTICURA. one cake of CUTICURA SAPA, and one box of CUTICURA CONTROL OF CUTICURA BRSOLVENT. I dectored with quite a number of doctors, but to no avail. I am

willing to make affidavit to the truth of the statement.
GEORGE EAST, Nacon, Mich.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly, and pimply humors on my face, to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without encouse, and which was speedily and entirely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Mrs. 18AAC PHELPS, Ravenna, O.

BABY'S Skin, scalp, and hair preserved and beautified PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and elly skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

THE POROUS PLASTER TRUST

patented porous noatrum" have endeavored to hold a monopoly), but it is the "trust" which the public must put in the plasters they but to relieve pain and cure disease. This "trust" can only be confided to articles of acknowledged merit, such as BENSON'S PLASTERS, made by firms of established reputation. For the prompa eradication of coughs, colds, nieurisy, whooping cough and other cleest and lung pains, as well as rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, backache and kidney affections BENSON'S PLASTER is superior to all other plasters and external remedies. Careful buyers will avoid imitations and substitutious.

And Strikers did not Swear Over it any Ouths to Bemelish the Police Force.

There was a coffin in the back room of John Liederstein's saloon, 1,393 Second avenue, all day Friday. There were all kinds of speculations as to its purpose. The place is known as the Yorkville Assembly Rooms. It is three doors from the cigar factory of Sutro & Newmark, whose striking operatives have given the police considerable trouble of late. Dissatisfaction had arisen among the strikers, and it was conjectured that the coffin in Liederstein's rooms was for the purpose of solemnizing an oath of faithfulness to the cause. The strike was not ordered out by the union, and it is not supported by it, but by assessments, The amount received by some of the striking cigarmakers is said to be pitifully small. Some

cigarmakers is said to be pitifully small. Some have been obliged to give up their homes, and more are to follow soon.

Capt. Gunner saw the coffin Friday noon. It was of large size, made of imitation rosewood, with silver mountings. It contained nothing but a coat and a piece of black muslin. People were seen going into Liederstein's place in the evening, and Capt. Gunner went around to see what was going on. He was told that a secret society was holding a meeting, and that he could not be admitted. He cautioned Liederstein not to permit any meeting to be held which would incite a disturbance of the peace.

derstein not to permit any meeting to be held which would incite a disturbance of the pence, and left an officer in front of the door.

A report was published yesterday that a meeting of the striking eigarmakers was held in the place, and that, after a pledge to maintain the strike had been taken over the coffin, speeches were made advising resistance to the police if the strikers were attacked by them.

Liederstein said yesterday that the coffin belonged to a benevolent society called the Grand Lodge of Free Smiths, which meets in his rooms on alternate Fridays. This society, he said, had no connection with the striking eigarmakers, and no member of the society was a cigarmaker, His "Assembly Rooms" are hung with charters and symbolical devices of various orders, among which the charter of the "Free Smiths" appears. Several musical and social clubs meet there. It is not the regular place of meeting for the striking eigarmakers. A woman named Mary Sufrinck was arrested Friday afternoon. She stood in front of the cigar factory with a baby in her arms and abused the operatives who refused to strike as they left the factory. She was bailed out of the station house that night, and yesterday morning was fined \$10 in the Yorkville Police Court.

The French Ball. The annual masquerade and fancy dress ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie is the event to-morrow night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Half an hour after midnight the doors will be closed for admissions, and the house will become constructively the Cercle's club house. Prof. Cappa will furnish promenade music with his band, and Prof. Schwab dance music with his orchestra. Some new and handsome costumes from Paris of peculiar design will be shown on the floor. The Opera House

will be shown on the floor. The Opera House will be decorated from floor to ceiling with natural flowers, and all the boxes will be fest coned with wreaths and strings of blossoms. More than four thousand tickets have already been sold, and the last box was disposed of three weeks ago.

Mayor Hewlit did not recall yesterday his letter to the Police Board about the ball. One source of his information, that led to his request that the police would prevent indecencies at the ball, was a letter received by him from Anthony Comstock, which he declined to give out for publication. He sent for Comstock, but Comstock was out of town. After various inquiries among citizens who had attended this ball in other years, and remained late, the Mayor concluded to let his letter stand. No profest was received from the officers of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie.

The Penny-n-day Pension Bill. GLOVERSVILLE, Feb. 25.—Comrade John

Lee of Col. Sammons Post, G. A. R., is circulating a petition, to be presented to Congress urging the immediate passage of a bill now which are based on the principle of granting a monthly pension to all surviving soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy equivalent to one cent per day for each day they were in the service during the war of the rebellion. For instance, if the bill becomes a law, the soldier or sailor who served ninety days will receive 26 cents per month; he who served one year will receive \$1.65 per month for the remainder of his life. Over 1.000 signatures have been procured here. which are based on the principle of granting

The broad atlantic, is ever a stormy thoroughfare. Yet blow the winds over so flercely, and ride the waves ever so loftily, seamen must man the good ships, tourlats will brave the passage, and commercial travellers and buyers must visit the centres of isreign trade and manufacture. That atrocious malady, seasickness to-gether with colleky pains and much loward uncasiness,

THAT HIGHWAY OF NATIONS,

gether with colory pains and notes and appearance is often endured when lieuester's Stomach Bitters would have forthed the vorances against them. See captains and in fact all oil eaths and versean travelers are acquainted with the protective value of this estimate preventive and remedy and are rarely and provided with it. Emigrants to the far West should man provided with it. Emigrants to the far West should not use a safeguard against thatirs. Seek the aid of the Bitters for dyspepsia consulpation. If were complaint, kidney troubles, and all allments that impair the harmonicus and vigorous action of the vital persure.

FLEECING UNWARY FARMERS.

The Latest Scheme of the Confidence Sharpe to Get Money Dishonestly.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.-The latest scheme invented by confidence sharpers for fleecing unwary farmers is being worked in some of the neighboring districts. A plausi-ble, well-dressed fellow drives up to a farmer's house,in a sleigh or wagon which contains two or three of the cheaper kind of machine hayforks. The stranger asks the privilege of tem-porarily storing the forks in the farmer's barn, and the accommodating farmer gives permission. After the forks are stored away, the sharper remarks that they are the last of a large lot that he has been peddling through the neighboring country, and as he is anxious to neighboring country, and as he is anxious to close out the consignment, if the farmer will sell one or more of the forks while they are temporarily stored in his barn, he shall have fifty per cent. commission on the sale. The offer is a tempting one, and the farmer accepts. He is then requested, merely as a business form, to affix his signature to a document specifying the terms on which the forks are stored on his premises. The farmer signs the lengthy printed document, without reading it perhaps, or, if read, without understanding its contents, and at the expiration of thirty days is astounded in finding himself called upon by a third party to pay outright an exorbitant price for the forks. outright an exorbitant price for the forks. When he kicks he is shown his signature attached to an agreement to this effect, which agreement, his lawyer tells him, is drawn in good legal form. In two recent cases, where the game was successfully played, the wictims suffered to the extent of \$225 and \$300.

HERE'S A WRINGER TRUST.

Manufacturers of Clothos Wringers Com-bining to Raise Prices. The very latest thing in "trusts" is what appears to be the Clothes Wringer Trust. On Friday the leading clothes wringer manufacturers of the United States met at the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose, it is said, of agreeing upon a new scale of prices, which would place the wringer manufacturing interest on a paying basis, the business being now

carried on, it is claimed, at less than cost prices. The session lasted all day. The companies represented were the Metropolitan the Peerless, the Eureka, the F. F. Adams, the Empire, and the Bailey. These companies practically control the business of making wringers.

The officers of the Metropolitan Manufacturing Company say that Friday's meeting was simply an endeavor to agree upon a raise of 2 per cent.

was simply an endeavor to agree upon a raise of 2 per cent.

"The patents all expired about five years ago. Previous to that there had been a pool, formed simply for the purpose of fighting infringers of patents. This was abandoned, however, when the patents ran out, and since then the competition has been very great, and has resulted in working prices below actual rook bottom figures. The article which five years ago sold for \$6, to-day sells for \$2.50. But the cost of production has come down fully one-half in that time, and pure gum rubber is no longer used in the rolls."

WILL VETO THE HIGH LICENSE BILL Gov. Green Holds a Conference on the Sub-

ELIZABETH, Feb. 25 .- Gov. Green will veto the High License bill, which was passed by the Republican Legislature of New Jersey. This action was decided on at a conference held in the Governor's house to-day, in which the Governor has spent several hours in perfecting his veto, which will probably be handed to the Legislature on Monday. The Democratic leaders are alive to the political importance of the High License Local Option bill, and every effort will be made to deprive the Republicans of any capital they expect to make by its passage.

Tobacco Brokers Suspend.

The old firm of J. S. Gans, Son & Co., tobacco brokers, of 181 Water street, has suspended, to the great surprise of the trade. The business was established many years ago by business was established many years ago by the late J. S. Gans, and the present firm, com-posed of Samuel J. Gans and Darius Ferry, succeeded in 1875. Outside speculations in Wall street by Mr. Gans, it is said, were the cause of the suspension. The firm are report-ed to owe about \$40,000 in the tobacce trade to about ten creditors, chiefly for borrowed money. It is said that arrangements have been made for a continuance of the tobacce brokerage business under the old firm style.

USE SCATTER-CORNS

IF YOU HAVE A PAINFUL CORN OR RUNION OR YOUR HANDS OR FACE ARE DISFIGURED WITH WARTS OR MOLES. It instantly stops the pain and will remove a hard or soft corn, war, mole, busing, or callous in three applications without cutting or soreness. Keeps the feet perfectly comfortable. SCATTER-CORNS is perfectly harmiess, and is guaranteed to give ashished then. INSISTIM HAVING SCATTER-CORNS IN WHITH WRAPPER PRINTED WITH RED INK. PRICE BOC. AT ALL PHICKERS OR BY MALL.

H. M. O'SHILL PRINTED WITH RED INK. PRICE BOC. AT ALL PRICE WATER-CORNS than all other corn cures committee. If gives ashistaction, and is really as article of mertic.

EVEN THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE SAME FOR JUSTA AS ALL SUBSTITUTES BAIL TO SK THE SAME OR JUSTA AS GOOD, AND SEND US. SLYRE FOR PACKAGE BY EALL. Address CO., SEVERL M. S.